

TWO NEW TINGIDS FROM THE WEST INDIES (HEM.-HETER.)

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Leptodictya bambusæ sp. new.

Body elongate, narrow, very flat. Antennæ long, slender; first segment almost twice as long as the second; third segment very long, slender, nearly four times as long as the first and second conjoined; fourth segment broken off. Head armed with five, long, slender, semi-erect spines, the anterior ones extending slightly beyond the apices of the first antennal segments. Eyes rather large, globular, the facets large. Rostrum extending between the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum finely punctured, with the sides narrowed anteriorly, with three low carinæ; paranota formed as in *L. tabida* H.-S., with two rows or areolæ when viewed from above; the outer margin straight. Legs rather slender. Wings extending slightly beyond the tip of the abdomen. Elytra extending to far beyond the tip of the abdomen, the outer margins much less rounded and straighter than in *L. tabida* H.-S.; costal area widest near the middle, with three to four irregular rows of areolæ, the row of areolæ along the distal three-fourths of outer margins a little larger and more regular than the others; subcostal area narrow, biseriate, the areolæ small; discoidal area finely reticulated, extending a little beyond the middle of the elytra, with five rows of areolæ at the widest part; sutural area broad, the areolæ becoming larger towards the apex. Hood a little longer than broad, rather finely reticulate, covering the base of the head. Length, 2.65 mm.; width, 1 mm.

Color: Areolæ transparent, slightly iridescent, the nervures yellowish white. Thorax beneath reddish-brown, the abdomen testaceous. Legs testaceous, the tarsi darker. Head, eyes, and a small portion of the pronotum just back of the hood black. Bucculæ and rostral laminæ whitish. Antennæ whitish, the third segment slightly embrowned towards the apex.

Two specimens, taken on the leaves of bamboo, *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard., at Mayagues, Porto Rico, July 21, 1914, by Dr. R. H. Von Zwahlenburg. It belongs to the group of *Leptodictya* which have the outer margins of the paranota distinctly

straight as in *L. tabida* H.-S. and *L. plana* Heid. and not rounded as in *L. simulans* Heid. This species is probably most closely allied to *L. tabida* H.-S., the sugar-cane Tingid, but easily separated from it by the shorter spines on the head, the much less rounded outer margins of the elytra, and the adventitious nervure in the discoidal area is wanting. *Type* in the author's collection.

***Leptostyla mcelfreshi* sp. new.**

Antennæ very long, slender, reaching beyond the apex of the abdomen; first segment slightly swollen, straight, about four times as long as the second, the second segment short; third segment very long, slightly curved, slender, cylindrical, about four times the length of the first; fourth segment sparsely pilose, rather slender, equal to the first in length. Bucculæ contiguous in front, broad, rather finely reticulate. Rostrum extending between the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum finely reticulate, tricarinate; median carina enormously elevated, somewhat triangular, a little higher than the hood behind the middle, quite widely reticulated, contiguous with the median carina of the hood near the base; lateral carinæ composed of a single series of large areolæ, widely separated from the base of the hood, parallel with the median carina. Hood rather large, widely reticulated, obliquely conical with the sides somewhat flattened and the apex back of the middle. Paranota very enormously expanded, not very broad at the base and becoming narrower outwardly, widely and irregularly reticulate, the areolæ becoming smaller towards the base, quite strongly reflexed, the anterior and posterior margins slightly reflexed and somewhat undulate, trough-shaped. Legs rather slender and long. Head short, with five long slender spines, the frontal spines directed forward, approximating at the tip and appearing almost like a single spine, shortest; median spine semi-erect, a little shorter than the first antennal segments; the two lateral spines (one on each side) arising beneath the hood, extending forward and strongly curved upward, slightly shorter than the median spine. Wings not quite as long as the abdomen. Elytra extending to far beyond the apex of the abdomen, diverging posteriorly, distinctly constricted near the middle, narrowed at the base and gradually widening, rounded at the tip; costal area irregularly reticulate, narrowed at the base and apex, with

five rows of areolæ near the middle or widest part; subcostal area narrow, finely reticulate, with three rows of areolæ; discoidal area rather small and short, finely reticulate, with four rows of cells at the widest part, extending a little beyond the apex of the posterior triangular process of the pronotum; sutural area irregularly reticulate. Length, 3.6 mm.; width (elytra at constriction) 1.8 mm.

Color: Body beneath brownish. Legs testaceous, the tips of tarsi darker. Rostrum testaceous, the apex infusate. Antennæ testaceous, the basal segment partially embrowned and the distal seven-eighths of apical segment dark fuscous. Bucculæ and rostral laminæ whitish. Areolæ mostly semi-transparent. Nervures yellowish-white, the marginal nervure of paranota, a few nervelets in discoidal and costal areas, a large spot on the median carina, and an oblique fascia (formed by the three nervures and nervelets connecting them) arising a little beyond the discoidal area and extending to the apex of each elytron brown. In this oblique fascia the middle nervure is lowered and forms a shallow furrow.

Two male specimens, taken at Port au Prince, Haiti, during the month of January. This species is most closely allied to *L. vesiculosa* Champion and *L. tumida* Champion, but readily separated from these species by the smaller hood, the longer spines on the head and the enormously developed paranota. *Type* in the author's collection. I have named the species in honor of the late Frank M. McElfresh, a great student, collector and worker in this group of insects. Some of the records published by Osborn and Drake in the OHIO JOURNAL OF SCIENCE (Vol. XVII) were taken from this collection. Although Mr. McElfresh had excellent knowledge of this group of insects and was preparing to monograph the Tingidæ of North America he left no notes or manuscripts and had published no papers on the Tingids.

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